

GARPETS.

This is the time of year that you want
a new carpet for some room
about the house.

OUR LINE IS COMPLETE.

Body Brussels, Axminsters, Velvets,
Taps and Ingrains in all the
newest patterns.

RUGS.

Range in price from \$1.00 to \$40.00.
Nice new stuff.

Don't forget our drawing proposition.

\$165 to be given
away.

...COAL CITY...

House Furnishing Co.

Cunningham Building.

W. H. Billingslea, Mgr.

WHAT MAKES PAINT WEAR?

The Oil! Linseed Oil! Just pure linseed oil! That's all! Nothing that man has been able to invent can make any paint wear longer than the linseed oil in which it is mixed.

If everybody understood that oil is the only thing about paint that wears, there would be no sale for cheap ready-mixed paints. A prominent educator wrote us that "a friend, a college president, had been puzzled by using on his fine residence a ready-mixed paint advertised as first-class. He asked what was wrong with the paint and said: 'When the rain had soaked it thoroughly, it was the most miserable looking thing you ever saw.'"

There was nothing wrong with the paint pigments. If they had strong color and covering body. But the oil in the paint was not pure linseed oil. If it had been, no rain would have "soaked" it as pure linseed oil paint does not take up moisture. Waterproof oil clothing is cloth coated with linseed oil and no pure linseed oil paint will wash off as long as the oil lasts. You can't rub dry paint on a building and make it stay there no how good the dry paint. Why mix white lead with linseed oil if it's the lead that wears? Why not mix it with water?

Wherever we have no agent, your own dealer will get "Kinloch" for you if shown this ad., by writing direct to Kinloch Paint Company, St. Louis, Mo.

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE.

Sold by J. A. McElfresh's Cash Grocery, Rivesville, W. Va.

SALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

To the World's Fair, Very Low Rates.

Various forms of excursion tickets to St. Louis via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, now on sale from Fairmont as follows:

Season tickets, good to return until December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of \$26.80, round trip.

Sixty day excursion tickets, final limit not later than December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of \$22.35, round trip.

Fifteen day excursion tickets, to be sold daily at rate of \$18.75, round trip.

Variable route excursion tickets, either season or sixty day, will be sold going via one direct route and returning via another direct route, full information concerning which can be obtained from ticket agent.

Stop-overs, not exceeding ten days at each point will be allowed at Washington, Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park, Oakland and Mitchell, Ind., (for French Lick and West Baden Springs) within return limit, upon notice to conductor and deposit of ticket with depot ticket agent immediately upon arrival.

Stop-overs not exceeding ten days will be allowed at St. Louis on all one-way (except Colonists' tickets to the Pacific Coast) and round trip tickets reading to points beyond St. Louis, upon deposit of ticket with Validating Agent and payment of fee of \$1.00.

Three solid vestibuled trains are

run daily from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, via Parkersburg and Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Three solid vestibuled trains are run daily from Pittsburg, Wheeling and Columbus via Cincinnati, to St. Louis.

Magnificent coaches, sleeping cars, observation cars and unexcelled dining car service.

For illustrated folder, time table and full information, call at ticket office, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Cheap Excursions to the St. Louis

World's Fair "Wednesdays," November 2, 9, 16 and 23.
Only \$13.00 Round Trip
From Fairmont.

Tickets will be good going in coaches only on Specified Trains. Returning, tickets will be good in coaches only on all regular trains, leaving St. Louis not later than ten days, including date of sale.

Call on Ticket Agent for time of train and full information.



FAIRMONT, W. VA.

THE WEST VIRGINIAN'S OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

President of the United States—Theodore Roosevelt, of New York.
Secretary of State—John Hay, of Ohio.
Secretary of the Treasury—Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowa.
Secretary of War—Wm. H. Taft, of Ohio.
Attorney General—W. H. Moody, of Massachusetts.
Postmaster General—Robert J. Wynne, of Minnesota.
Secretary of the Navy—Paul Morton, of Illinois.
Secretary of the Interior—Ethan Allen Hitchcock, of Missouri.
Secretary of Agriculture—James Wilson, of Iowa.
Secretary of Commerce and Labor—Victor H. Metcalf, of California.
President of the Senate pro tempore—William P. Frye, of Maine.
Speaker of the House of Representatives—Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois.

Supreme Court of the United States—Chief Justice—Melville W. Fuller.
Associate Justices—John M. Harlan, David J. Brewer, Henry B. Brown, Edward D. White, Rufus W. Peckham, Joseph McKenna, Wm. R. Day, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.
United States Circuit Judges—Nathan Goff and Jeter C. Fritchard.
United States District Judges—John J. Jackson and Benjamin F. Keller.

United States District Courts—The Northern District.
Judge—John J. Jackson.
Clerk—Jasper Y. Moore.
District Attorney—Reese Blizard.
Assistant District Attorney—E. M. Showalter.
U. S. Marshal—Charles D. Elliott.

The Southern District.
Judge—Benjamin F. Keller.
Clerk—Edwin M. Keatley.
District Attorney—George W. Atkinson.
Assistant District Attorney—Elliott Northcott.
U. S. Marshal—John K. Thompson.

United States Senators.
Stephen B. Elkins and Nathan B. Scott.
Representatives in Congress.
First district—Blackburn B. Doven.
Second district—Alston G. Dayton.
Third district—Joseph H. Gaines.
Fourth district—Harry C. Woodard.
Fifth district—James A. Hughes.

State Government.
Governor—Albert B. White.
Secretary of State—Wm. M. O. Dawson.

Superintendent of Schools—Thomas C. Miller.
Auditor—Arnold C. Scherr.
Treasurer—Peter Silman.
Attorney General—Romeo H. Freer.
Adjutant General—S. B. Baker.
Commissioner of Banking—M. A. Kendall.
Commissioner of Labor—L. V. Barton.

Chief Mine Inspector—J. W. Paul.
Supreme Court of Appeals.
George Poffenbarger, president; Henry C. McWhorter, Henry Brannon, Marmaduke H. Dent, Warren Miller.
Clerk—William B. Matthews.
County Government.
Judge of the Circuit Court, Second Judicial Circuit—John W. Mason.
Judge of the Intermediate Court—U. S. Kendall.

Prosecuting Attorney—Charles Powell.
Sheriff—Marcellus A. Joliff.
Clerk of the Circuit Court—R. B. Parrish.
Clerk of the County Court—Geo. M. Jacobs.
County Surveyor—L. H. Wilcox.
County Superintendent of Free Schools—Carter L. Faust.
Assessors—James L. Hayhurst, Eastern district; J. B. West, Western district.

Legislators.
State Senators—Charles W. Swisher and Ira E. Robinson.
Members of House of Delegates—Howard R. Furber, J. O. McNeely and Amos O. Stanley.

County Court.
W. E. Cordray, president; Festus Downs, S. E. Fleming.
Fairmont District.
Justices of the Peace—L. G. Bennington, E. S. Amos.
Constables—L. C. Jones, F. M. Swisher.

Board of Education—Fairmont Independent District.
E. M. Showalter, president; O. S. McKinney, M. J. Lantz; T. W. Boydston, secretary.

City Government.
Mayor—George W. Kinsey.
City Clerk—J. Engle.
City Collector—Charles L. Barnes.
City Treasurer—J. E. Powell.
City Engineer—J. M. Prickett.
City Assessor—S. E. Billingslea.
City Solicitor—A. O. Stanley.
Chief of Fire Department—T. Frank Reed.
Water Commissioner—J. Howard Swisher.
Street Commissioner—Geo. H. Richardson.
Health Officer—Harry Robinson.
Chief of Police—James E. Morgan.

A GIANT OCTOPUS.

The Way a Thirty Foot Monster Came to Be Captured.

One of the most interesting objects in the Natural History museum in Trondheim, Norway, is a large octopus. E. R. Kennedy, the author of "Thirty Seasons in Scandinavia," not only saw the octopus, but a little later heard the story of the capture of it, as related both by the fisherman whose boat it attacked and also by two independent witnesses. The fisherman was leisurely rowing on a calm day close to the rock bound shore of one of the fiords situated some fifty miles north of Trondheim. Suddenly a long and glistening arm swept over the stern of the boat and remained there. The fisherman, astonished at this unwonted apparition, dropped his oars and sprang to his feet. Like magic another hideous looking arm shot over the gunwale. The boat canted. The man, realizing that he was attacked by some monster against which his old fish knife was the only available weapon, seized his oars and labored with might and main to get his boat into a cove of the rocks, all the time yelling for his mates, who were not far off. He had to strain every nerve to drag his hideous cargo after him, for the suckers never relaxed. When, half exhausted, he got the bow of his craft within reach of willing hands, it took the three men to haul it up a slight incline, for the monster still hung on, even over the bare rocks. Then they labored its head with oars and clubs. Having safely secured it, they sent off to the nearest station and telegraphed concerning their prize. It was at once purchased by the museum and carried there after it had been photographed. They stretched its arms out before preparing it. The longest were each five feet, or ten feet four inches, in length. Over all, together with the great carpet bag body, the monster measured thirty feet across.

BATH BRIEFS.

Never bathe when overheated.
Never bathe when exhausted and feeling ill.
Do not prolong the bath beyond a reasonable time.
Wait more than two hours after a meal before bathing.
In cold weather one should not go out for some time after a hot bath.
Delicate people had better not bathe until several hours after breakfast.
The temperature of water for a cold bath should range from 32 to 65 degrees.
If you are chilly and a cold bath makes you shiver it is not the best sort for you to take.
Dry the body quickly, using a dry bath brush or a Turkish towel to stimulate circulation.
Opinions differ as to the relative merits of a cold or a hot bath. Neither kind will do for all. The individual constitution must be consulted.

Unanimous.

The prisoner is led from his cell into the presence of his seven wives, for having which number he is about to answer to the law.
"John," cries wife No. 1, "see where your folly has led you."
In a dazed manner he looked at the array of women.
"How dared you?" demands No. 2.
"Wretch!" shout No. 3 and No. 4.
"Villain!" exclaim No. 5 and No. 6.
Nervously he clutches the arm of his guard.
"Have you no excuse, perdition man?" demands No. 7.
Wiping his beaded brow with trembling fingers, he at length stammers: "I—I—I must have been crazy."
"You certainly were!" agree the seven wives, each looking meaningly at the other six.—Chicago Tribune.

Magical Effects of the Sapphire.
To the sapphire has been ascribed the following magical properties: That it prevents wicked thoughts; that it is such an enemy to poison that if put in a glass with a spider or venomous reptile it will kill it. St. Jerome in his exposition of the nineteenth chapter of Isaiah says that the sapphire procures favor with princes, pacifies enemies, frees from enchantment and obtains release from captivity. This gem was sacred to Apollo and was worn when inquiring of the oracle at his shrine. It was esteemed as a remedy against fevers.

Sleeping In a Cannon.

The interior of a cannon is perhaps the last place in the world one would associate with a siesta, and yet India possesses a gun which is capacious enough to form a chamber where officers retire for a siesta during the heat of the day. This cannon, which is beyond question the largest in the world, is probably also one of the oldest. It was cast nearly 400 years ago by a famous chief of Ahmednugger, and came into English possession when India was conquered.—London Standard.

Dr. Hale's Secret.

A young man greatly impressed with the great amount of work accredited to Dr. Edward Everett Hale asked the doctor one day how he did it. "Since you are so much interested," said Dr. Hale, "I will tell you, provided you keep it a secret." "I promise," said the inquirer, with an air of one about to receive a remarkable revelation. "Well, to tell you the truth," said the doctor, with a wink, "I don't do it."

The Soul of Honor.

"She's exceedingly honorable," said the first woman.
"Indeed?" queried the other.
"Oh, to the point of eccentricity. Why, she wouldn't even steal another woman's cook."—Exchange.

All Trimmed Hats reduced just 1-3 at the Bon Ton.

LONG LOST CITY OF TEAYO DISCOVERED

Ruins of An Ancient Mexican People Found—City Had a Population of 50,000—Different From Mayas and Aztecs.

The discovery of the ruins of the ancient Otomite capital of Teayo, in the State of Vera Cruz, a month ago, is regarded by archaeologists as an event of the first importance. The site of the city has been sought for three hundred years, and expedition after expedition has been sent into the table lands of Vera Cruz for the purpose of locating it, but without success, says a letter from Ixhuatlan, Mex., to the New York Sun.

Yet, strange as it may seem, Teayo has never been without inhabitants. The Otomite Indians have never abandoned the seat of power of their ancestors, but their savage character has heretofore kept explorers from penetrating to their capital.

Teayo was found unexpectedly. The discovery was made by a party of American engineers sent out to prospect for minerals. A friendly Otomite guide was enabled to take them to Teayo by representing them to be enemies of the Mexicans, which is a passport to the favor of the Otomite Indians.

For fourteen days they traveled through mountains almost unknown even to Mexicans, at times finding it necessary to use machetes to cut their way through the jungle. While the distance from Mexican centers was not great, the obstacles to travel made the journey one of many hardships.

There were dangers from wild beasts to guard against, as the region abounds with tigers, lions and large serpents, such as the Cuatro narices, which the natives gravely assert attains a length of thirty feet and a girth of one foot, and, besides having the power to kill by constriction, is more venomous than the rattlesnake.

This party of Americans were the first representatives of modern civilization to enter the Otomite city of mystery. Those who composed the party were George Lowell Roberts, mining engineer; Herbert Gray, assayer; F. L. Von Ronan, coal expert; and Lawrence McGregor, interpreter. The most interesting of the ruins as yet encountered is the sacrificial tower, a pyramidal structure of quadrangular form, which rises to a height of sixty-five feet above the ground. The substructure extends 40 feet below the soil.

According to the tradition of the structure in the days of Otomite civilization rose much higher, terminating in a point at the top.

If tradition is right, the original extreme altitude was approximately 200 feet, making it the most elevated structure of its kind built in Mexico. There is no doubt that it was considerably more than 100 feet above the soil at one time, as is indicated by the great quantity of stones scattered about the country in its vicinity and evidently detached from it. At the level of the ground the north and south sides have a width of 67 feet and the east and west sides, 75 feet. The width of the stairs in the east side is 30 feet at the ground and 25 feet at the summit.

The ancient Otomite, according to tradition, constructed a vast system of underground thoroughfares, abodes and vaults. The subterranean works have been compared with the Catcombs in magnitude and the Certain Labyrinth in intricacy.

The tower was said to be the key to

the system. Underground chambers with sculptured walls are numerous. Some of the corridors have been filled with skeletons of victims of religious rites of criminals, of Aztecs taken captives and executed, and of Spaniards and Mexicans sacrificed on the summit of the tower, by the Otomites of the last 500 years.

If the traditions of the band of savages who comprise the surviving remnant of the Otomite nation are true, the subterranean features of Teayo will prove of great interest. Thus, at a distance of seven miles from Ixhuatlan there is an opening in the side of a precipice which tradition says is the mouth of a tunnel that penetrates the seven miles of hills and mountains intervening between Teayo and the precipice and was constructed for the purpose of providing the Otomites, or at least the imperial family, with means of exit from the capital in case of danger.

An attempt was made to investigate the tunnel many years ago by the Otomites, but water was encountered at a short distance from the entrance. A party is now being organized to make a second attempt to explore it.

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.

Centennial Celebration to Be Held in January Next.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 29.—The South Carolina College, which now has the greatest attendance in its history, will celebrate on the 8th, 9th and 10th of January, 1905.

Preparations are making in Columbia for a gathering of alumni and friends of the college from all parts of the country, and an attractive program has been arranged for the three days. Tuesday, the 10th, will be the great day. The exercises will open on Monday with brief addresses of welcome by President Sloan and Governor Heyward and Mayor Gibbs. Responses will be made by invited guests representing other educational institutions.

Will Abolish Window Lithographs. NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Window lithographs and free passes to the circus will soon be a thing of the past, if the ideas of the proprietors of the James A. Bailey and the Ringling Brothers' shows, two of the largest traveling companies in this country, are carried out. These two interests, it is announced, have entered into an agreement which they believe will be of a great benefit, and other showmen have been invited to give them aid in putting the plan into use. The agreement entered into includes a mutual understanding as to routes and general operations, and a proposal to abolish the free ticket. If this is put into effect the window lithographs will become a thing of the past.

Bank Official's Peculations. CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Six warrants, five charging embezzlement and one charging forgery, were served today on Arnold Beauthien, former cashier and heavy stockholder in the West Liberty Bank of Davenport, Ia., now locked up in the county jail here.

Representatives of the bank served the warrants when it was learned that Beauthien would try to obtain his liberty on writs of habeas corpus.

It is now said that Beauthien's alleged peculations will amount to more than \$35,000.

Why not let the Marion Claim Agency collect that claim for you?

Pipes tobacco and cigars, Larney Lloyd's, 314 Main street.

PUBLICITY IN SMALL PACKAGES FOR USE IN THE HOME.

All of the "home journals" and "household magazines" put together would be of less value to the house-wife than those pages of her daily newspaper which contain the want advertisements.

Through the wantad, columns the house-wife not only secures her domestic help—seamstress, laundress, nurse, cook; but she trades her old piano for a nearly-new dining room set; her old seal-skin coat for a costly side-board; her "duplicate" silverware for cut-glass; and "hubby's" old overcoat for a load of kindling wood.

In the course of time she finds a better place to live at a lower rent; finds a cash buyer for that suburban lot which Uncle John willed to her a few years ago; discovers a better music teacher for Ethel; and rents the two extra rooms in the house for enough to pay the wages of her household help.

She finds that Publicity, harnessed for use in the home, is a thoroughly domesticated force; and that every penny invested in it returns an amazing per cent. of profit.